THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 4 of vol. IV.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, March 27, 1813. [whole no.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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TO THE INESTIMABLE,

the brave, high-minded, generous and humane

AMERICAN SEAMEN:

WHO HAVE BORNE COLUMBIA'S FLAG TRIUMPHANT

O'er the wide Atlantic deep;

And raised up to Fame, a monument, imperishable as

Their Native Alleganies.

Who have exalted their country to the pinnacle of Glory,

And aveng'd their gallant brothers kidnapp'd by the unfeeling and remorseless foe;

WHO HAVE CARRIED TERROR

Into the cold heart of the MANSTEALER, and prostrate laid his haughty notions;

RODGERS, HULL, JONES, DECATUR & BAINBRIDGE;

EVANS, PORTER, SMITH & LAWRENCE;

With CHAUNCY, ELLIOTT, WOOLSEY, on the Lakes,

MORRIS, BIDDLE & ALLEN—

And the much lamented dead, the untimely slain, the valiant BUSH and AYLWIN;

With the unconquerable CHEEVES, whose latest breath was spent

Shouting for Victory!

And the nameless brave, of all conditions, that, unparallel'd, by

"LYNCH LAW,"

black, bold and terrible—have vindicated and maintain'd, by mighty deeds upon the sea,

'FREE TRADE & SAILOR'S RIGHTS;'

And brought down the bloody cross, a grateful offering at the Eagle's feet—

SHEWING THE WONDERING WORLD

That first in *honest* peace, Columbia, also, is the first in *open* war:

Who have withdrawn the veil from British domination, and exhibited FATE's finger pointing to the time (not distant)

When on the towering mast the bold Bald Eagle gloriously shall ride,

AND THERE, BY HIGH COMMAND, DEFEND

The *pine-tree's* top [our banner bearing to earth's utmost verge]

WHERE ONCE,

In forest deep, she built her nest, and rear'd her tender young, harmless and unoffending:

Wielding the Trident to REDEEM mankind from pirates and robbers;

AND DEMANDING,

IMPERATIVE AND LOUD AND IRRESISTABLE

Peace to a troubled World!

And to the desperate daring spirits that, in private armed vessels,

have swept the coasts of either hemisphere—certain as death, pouncing upon the foe;

Returned with spoil RE-CLAIM'D: *to their own profit, their country's benefit and enemy's distress,*

Leading to Justice through Suffering;

This number of the WEEKLY REGISTER,

the best tribute of respect that he knows how to offer,

IS DEDICATED—BY THE EDITOR.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Governor's objections to the bill entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking."

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Nothing less than the most perfect conviction of my understanding and the strongest urgings of duty could induce me to return for re-consideration, a bill presented to me by the legislature of Pennsylvania with whom it has been my happiness to act in unison, and with whom even to differ in opinion gives me pain. I have, with an anxiety proportioned to its importance and with the deference justly due to the constituted authorities which have passed it, read and carefully examined, the provisions, tendencies, and probable consequences, of the bill entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking" and cannot approve of it; I have accordingly directed the secretary of the commonwealth, to return it to the house of representatives where it originated, with the following objections:

First. Because, corporations are privileged orders, vested with certain rights and immunities, not enjoyed, nor, without penalties, to be exercised by the great body of the people. And whenever an association of individuals are legally vested with such peculiar powers and privileges, it ought to be either called for by the general voice of the people, or be so manifestly for the promotion of the public weal, and beyond the accomplishment of individual enterprize and ability, as to satisfy the judgments, and thus secure the votes of an indisputable majority of the whole legislative assembly. This objection is founded on that equality of rights, which is the vital principle that pervades our constitution, gives it all its excellence, and dispenses the blessings which pre-eminently distinguish the citizens of the United States.

Second. Because, every objection which can be urged against corporations generally, gathers weight and strength when directed against monied institutions; the undue influence of which has often been the subject of well founded complaint. To wrestle with and put down this influence, new associations have been formed; applications for new charters for similar establishments have multiplied; and in proportion as they have been granted, has been the multiplication of new applications. These facts apply with peculiar force to the city of Philadelphia, where those institutions had their origin, in this country; but should the system be enlarged, as contemplated by the bill under consideration, the evil will overspread the whole state, and it is much to be feared, will taint the purity of elections, and eventually prostrate the equal rights of the people.

Third. Because, it is questionable whether too much has not already been done in granting to corporations the privilege *to coin money*—a money which, not answering the purposes of foreign commerce, drains the country of its precious metals, and in their lieu substitutes a currency which is without any value, except what is stamped by public confidence. The granting such an inherent right of sovereignty to individuals, avowedly associated to promote their pecuniary interests, is putting it in their power to increase the circulating paper medium of the country to such an extent as will result in the deprecation of, or a total want of confidence in bank paper; events too deplorable not to be deprecated by every good citizen.

Fourth. Because the most diligent inquiries, and information from the best sources, have satisfied me that the present banking capital of Pennsylvania is equal to the discounting all the good paper, which for many months has been offered, or will be offered during the continuance of the war in which we are engaged; and therefore the establishment of 25 new banks, dispersed all over the state, with a capital of $9,525,000, would, by the readiness to give credit, invite to visionary speculations; divert men from useful pursuits; damp the ardor of industrious enterprise, and consequently demoralise the community.

Fifth. Because as banks are multiplied, so will be increased the difficulty of distinguishing real from counterfeit bank notes; thus facilitating the means of imposition upon the ignorant and unwary, and by the hope of impunity, tempting more to join in committing the crimes, already too prevalent, of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit notes. At present the variety of designs and signatures to our bank notes are not so diversified, but what an attentive observer may, with tolerable certainty, discriminate between a genuine and a counterfeit bank note; but if 25 new institutions be privileged to issue paper money, each one selecting its own device, mode of execution, kind of paper on which it shall be printed, and each having its own officers to sign and countersign them, how almost impossible will it be, for our citizens to know when a piece of paper purporting the be worth five, ten or one hundred dollars, be in fact worth any of those sums, or not worth one cent.

Sixth. Because, although petitions have been presented, asking the incorporation of banks in some counties of the state, yet upon enquiry I have not learned that any application for the establishment of a system so novel and extensive, has been made to the legislature; nor has this want of expression of the public wishes in favor of such a system been made unequivocal by the votes of the legislature. The bill was carried, as appears from the journals, by a majority of one in each house: in neither branch of the legislature had this bill a majority of the whole number of its members.

Seventh. Because, the history of all nations that have authorised an extensive paper currency, and the experience of our own country, have furnished melancholy examples of the disastrous consequences which flow from such a system.

Eighth. Because, a time of war is an unpropitious era to try experiments, particularly when those experiments may seriously affect the finances of the commonwealth, which now draws a revenue more than equal to all its current expences, from the bank stock which it owns in the banks already incorporated.

Ninth. Because, under all the circumstances, no material injury can result from an arrestation of the bill, until the next session of the legislature; whereas, if it were now to pass into a law, it might produce evils not in the power of a subsequent legislature to correct: because an act incorporating a company for the purposes of banking partakes of the nature of a contract, against the impairing of which there is a constitutional prohibition; and because a provision wisely introduced into several laws lately passed, vesting associated individuals with corporate powers and exclusive privileges, authorising a subsequent legislature to repeal and annul such law, if the privileges thereby granted should at any time prove injurious to the community, happens, very unfortunately, not to have been introduced into this novel and important bill. At all events, if I am mistaken, misinformed, or in error, the representatives of the people, upon a review of the bill, can, if they think proper give it effect, independently of executive sanction, by such a majority as would unequivocally express the public opinion, and designate it the law of the land.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, March 19, 1813.

Law Intelligence.

Court of King's Bench—December 22.

Before lord *Ellenborough* and a special Jury, at Guildhall.

BENJAFIELD *vs.* WHEBLE.

This was an action by which the plaintiff, captain Benjafield, a magistrate of the county of Suffolk, sought to recover from the defendant, the proprietor of the newspaper called the *County Chronicle*, a compensation, in damages, for a libel published against him in the County Chronicle of the third of March instant. The publication charged to be a libel was in the following words:—"Captain Benjafield, formerly editor of the Morning Post, has been charged by his brother magistrates of Bury St. Edmund's, with obtaining, during his editorship, an annuity from the Prince of Wales for the suppression of articles sent to that paper, reflecting on his royal highness and a certain lady; this, Benjafield, for a time, positively denied; but upon an investigation, with the production of two explanatory letters from earl Moira and capt. Cocksedge, the fact was completely established. The annuity, it is true, did not appear in the prince's household accounts, but was granted through Mr. Weltjie to the late Mr. Tattersall, the other proprietor of the Morning Post, and from Mr. Tattersall, and subsequently his executors, Mr. Benjafield has continued to receive the annuity for more than twenty years." To every part of the charge, the defendant entered a plea of justification, and on this issue was joined.

The solicitor-general having stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, and enlarged on the injury which so gross a charge was calculated to do the character of the plaintiff, as a gentlemen, and as a magistrate—called witnesses who proved the publication, and also that the defendant was the proprietor, printer and publisher, of the County Chronicle, in which paper of the 3d of March last, the publication appeared.

Mr. Holt, for the defendant, said he should have no difficulty in proving the truth of the publication in question: and that being the case, he should be entitled to a verdict in favor of his client.

A letter from Mr. Benjafield himself was then given in evidence, in which he remonstrated against the deduction from the annuity of the amount of the income tax, stating that it was understood that the annuity was to be a clear annuity of £310, free from all deductions; and that if not made so, he must be under the necessity of applying to a certain illustrious personage.

The earl of Moira was examined as a witness, and proved in consequence of an application made to him on the part of Mr. Benjafield, requesting from his lordship a testimonial as to the fact of no such annuity being payable to him out of the revenues of his royal highness; such testimonial being represented to him as necessary to do away the effect of certain calumnious paragraphs which appeared against him; his lordship did grant to Mr. Benjafield such testimonial, supposing and believing, at the time, that it was correct. Upon looking more minutely into the matter, however, and examining certain documents, his lordship saw cause to withdraw the testimonial he had given; and accordingly he wrote a letter to the bench of magistrates of the county of Suffolk, assembled at Bury St. Edmund's acquainting them with this change. His lordship knew nothing, however, of the cause or causes for the granting such annuity.

The solicitor-general, in reply, contended that the justification was in no respect made out.

Lord Ellenborough complimented Mr. Holt on the ability with which he had conducted the cause of his client. From the knowledge which that learned gentleman possessed of the law of libel, as his lordship had seen in a book bearing his name, and which did him much credit, his lordship was convinced, however, that the learned council could not look for a verdict in favor of his client in the present case, after the evidence which had been given.

The jury, notwithstanding, found for the defendant.

Mediation.

We extract from the writings of two distinguished jurists, the following description of the duties and character of a mediator: [*Enquirer.*

"The first overtures are sometimes made by one of the belligerent powers, and sometimes by a neutral power, their common friend. The negociations also are sometimes opened by the belligerent powers themselves, and sometimes by a neutral power, that interposes its good offices and becomes mediator.* These negociations are carried on at the court of one of the belligerent powers, or at that of a mediator, or else at some other place, named by the parties as the place of assembly for the congress.

*[The mere interposition of good offices differs from mediation. The latter supposes the consent of the two parties, and this can only give a right of assisting at the conferences. The good offices of a neutral may, then, be accepted, and its mediation refused, as did Russia with respect to France, in the war with Sweden. Nor must the mediator be confounded with the arbitrator.]

"It is now the custom, in order to avoid disputes with respect to the ceremonial, to give the ministers who are sent to the congresses, the title of plenipotentiary only, and not that of ambassador.—Those ministers interchange their full powers, or else they put them into the hands of the mediator. The conferences are carried on by the ministers alone, or with the participation of the mediator.—Sometimes they are held in a public building, sometimes in the dwelling of the mediator and sometimes at that of the ministers alternately; on which occasions the precedence is yielded to the mediator."—MARTEN'S LAW OF NATIONS.

"Mediation, in which a common friend interposes his good offices, is often found effectual, to engage the contending parties to draw towards a reconciliation, to come to a good understanding, and to agree, either to relinquish their rights, or if the affair relates to an injury, to offer and accept a reasonable satisfaction. This office requires as much rectitude as prudence and dexterity. The mediator ought to observe an exact partiality; he should soften reproaches, calm resentments and draw minds towards each other. His duty is to favor what is right, and to cause to be restored what belongs to each: but he ought not scrupulously to insist on rigorous justice. He is a moderator and a judge; his business is to procure peace; and to bring him who has right on his side, if necessary, to relax something with a view to so great a blessing." VATTEL, B. 2, ch. 12.

French Nomenclature.

Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c.

Joseph Bonaparte, his brother, king of Spain.

Jerome Bonaparte, his brother, king of Westphalia.

Joachim Napoleon, marshal and prince Murat, his brother-in-law, king of Naples, married his sister Caroline Bonaparte, queen of Naples.

Louis Bonaparte, his brother, king—without a kingdom.

Josephine, his former wife, empress queen.

Eugene Beauharnois Napoleon, her son, vice-roy of Italy.

Francis Beauharnois, his brother, sovereign of Holland.

Pauline Bonaparte, sister of the emperor, princess Borghese.

Eliza Bonaparte, her sister, grand dutchess of Florence.

Stephania de la Pagerie, sister of Josephine, princess of Baden.

Cardinal Fesche, uncle of the emperor, archbishop of Lyons.

Charles Louis Napoleon, nephew of the emperor, son of king Louis, grand duke of Berg.

Augustus IV. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, grand duke of Warsaw.

Prince of Pontecorvo—Marshal Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden.

Prince of Neufchatel—Marshal Berthier, vice constable of France.

Prince Esling—Marshal Massena.

Prince of Benevento—Talleyrand, vice arch-chancellor.

Prince of Eckmuhl—Marshal Davoust.

Duke of Abrantes—Marshal Junot.

Duke of Albufera—Count Suchet.

Duke of Bassano—Maret, secretary of state.

Duke of Belluno—Marshal Victor.

Duke of Cadore—Champagny, minister for foreign affairs.

Duke of Castiglione—Marshal Augereau.

Duke of Cornegliano—Marshal Mouncey.

Duke of Dalmatia—Marshal Soult.

Duke of Dantzic—Marshal Lefebvre.

Duke of Elchingen—Marshal Ney.

Grand Duke of Florence—General Bachiochi.

Duke of Friuli—Marshal Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Palace.

Duke of Montebello—Marshal Lasnes, killed at Wagram.

Duke of Istria—Marshal Bessieres, commander of the imperial guards.

Duke of Otranto—Fouche, governor of Rome.

Duke of Parma—Cambaceres, arch chancellor.

Duke of Placenza—Marshal Lebrun, prince arch treasurer.

Duke of Ragusa—Marshal Marmont.

Duke of Reggio—Marshal Oudinot, (2d corps.)

Duke of Rivoli—Marshal Massena.

Duke of Rovigo—Gen. Savary, minister of police.

Duke of Tarento—Marshal Macdonald, 10th corps.

Duke of Treviso—Marshal Mortier.

Duke of Valmy—Marshal Kellerman.

Duke of Vicenza—Gen. Caulincourt, grand chamberlain and master of Saxony.

Ex-marshal Brune, (supposed to be murdered.)

Ex-marshal Jourdon.

Marshal Perignon.

Marshal Serrurier.

The following generals of division are also Barons of the empire.

Borde, Soult, Rajal, Ruard, Suberbe, Valtier and Denou.

The following generals of division are also counts of the empire.

Andeossi, Baraguay, de Hilliers.

Belliard, Bruyeres, Gouvion St. Cyr.

Defences, du Taillas governor of Warsaw.

St. Germain, Ornaud.

Rapp, governor of Dantzic, and first aid-de-camp to Bonaparte.

Regnier, Sebastiana.

Vandamme, commandant at Boulogne.

Linois, vice-admiral Grouchy.

Hogenderp, governor of Koningsburg.

Hulin, governor of Paris.

Loison, governor of the Imperial Palace.

Nauberg, Montbrun, Morand and Nansouty.

Honor to the brave.

A brief statement of the testimonials of public respect tendered to captain ISAAC HULL, officers and crew of the *Constitution*; captain J. JONES, officers and crew of the *Wasp*; commodore STEPHEN DECATUR officers and crew of the *United States*; and commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, officers and crew of the *Constitution*. *Aurora.*

To Captain ISAAC HULL, *officers and crew of the Constitution, for the capture of the British frigate Guerriere.*

The Congress of the United States voted $50,000 and their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew—also a gold medal to captain Hull, and silver medals to each of the officers, with proper devices, emblematic of the victory.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed an elegant piece of plate to capt. Hull, and another plate to C. Morris, 1st lieutenant. The young men of the society of Friends, at Philadelphia, subscribed to the relatives of those who were killed.

The common council of New-York voted a public dinner and the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to captain Hull, and thanks to officers and crew.

The citizens of New-York subscribed a public dinner to captain Hull.

The order of Cincinnati admitted captain Hull an honorary member of their society.

The legislature of New-York voted their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew.

The councils of Albany voted the freedom of the city to captain Hull, and thanks to officers and crew.

The councils of Savannah voted their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C. subscribed a handsome piece of plate to captain Hull.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts voted their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew.

The inhabitants of Portland subscribed an elegant sword to lieut. Wadsworth.

The citizens of Boston subscribed a public dinner to captain Hull and officers.

To captain J. JONES, *officers and crew of the Wasp, for the capture of the British sloop of war the Frolic.*

The Congress of the United States voted $25,000 and their thanks to captain Jones, officers and crew—also a gold medal to captain Jones, and silver medals to each of the officers with proper devices, emblematic of the victory.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed an elegant sword and a public dinner to captain Jones, and a sword to each of the lieutenants.

The legislature of Pennsylvania voted an elegant sword to lieut. Biddle.

The common council of New-York voted the freedom of the city, and an elegant sword to captain Jones, as also a public dinner and thanks to officers and crew.

The citizens of New-York voted their thanks to captain Jones, officers and crew.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts voted their thanks to captain Jones, officers & crew.

The order of Cincinnati of New-York, admitted

captain Jones an honorary member of their society.

The council of Savannah voted their thanks to captain Jones, officers and crew.

The legislature of Delaware voted a superb piece of plate to captain Jones, and thanks to officers and crew.

To commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, *officers and crew of the United States, for the capture of the British frigate Macedonian.*

The congress of the United States voted their thanks to commodore Decatur, officers and crew—also a gold medal to commodore Decatur, and silver medals to each of the officers, with proper devices emblematic of the victory.

The legislature of Pennsylvania voted their thanks and an elegant sword to commodore Decatur.

The councils of Philadelphia voted an elegant sword to commodore Decatur, and thanks to officers and crew.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed a public dinner.

A township laid out adjoining Northumberland county line, to be called Decatur township.

The legislature of New-York voted thanks to commodore Decatur, officers and crew.

The common council of New-York voted a public dinner, and the freedom of the city in a gold box to com. Decatur—that his portrait be procured and set up in the gallery of portraits belonging to the city—that a public dinner be given to all the crew of the ship, and thanks to com Decatur, officers and crew.

The managers of the theatre at New-York, invited all the crew of the ship to the theatre, and appropriated the pit for their accommodation.

The citizens of New-York subscribed a public dinner to com. Decatur.

The order of Cincinnati at New-York, admitted commodore Decatur an honorary member of their society.

The corporation of New-London presented their thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The councils of Savannah voted their thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts voted their thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The legislature of Virginia voted an elegant sword to com. Decatur, and swords to lieut. W. H. Allen, and lieut. J. B. Nicholson.

To com. W. BAINBRIDGE, *officers and crew of the Constitution, for the capture of the British frigate Java.*

The congress of the United States voted $50,000, and their thanks to com. Bainbridge, officers and crew—also a gold medal to com. Bainbridge, and silver medals to each of the officers, with proper devices, emblematic of the victory.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed an elegant piece of plate to com. Bainbridge.

The legislature of New-York voted their thanks to com. Bainbridge, officers and crew.

The citizens of Boston subscribed a public dinner to com. Bainbridge and officers.

The senate and house of representatives of Massachusetts, voted their thanks to com. Bainbridge, officers and crew.

The short time that has elapsed since the arrival of the gallant commodore from his successful cruize, prevents a knowledge of many public attentions, which have no doubt been offered to him, his officers and crew, in many parts of the United States.

To which we add—

The late splendid festival at Charleston, S. C. (see page 62) in honor of the whole.

ABSTRACT

Of actions fought between ships of war of the United States and Great Britain, since the commencement of the war.

DATE.	PLACE OF ACTION.	VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	Guns rec'd	Guns mount'd	Arms. Killed	Arms. wound'd	Brit. Killed.	Br. wounded.	RESULT AND REMARKS.
August 19, 1812,	Lat. 41 42 N. long. 55 48 W.	Constitution *Guerriere*	Isaac Hull *James R Dacres*	44 38	54 49	7	7	1.	62	Guerriere captured after a close action within pistol shot, of 30 m. completely dismasted, in a sinking state, could not be sent in, and was burnt.
August 13, 1812,	Banks of Newfoundland.	Essex *Alert*	David Porter *T. Laughlane*	32 —	44 —				3	Alert, captured after 8 m. firing, with 7 ft. water in her hold, and much cut to pieces, sent in and arrived at New-York.
October 18, 1812,	Lat 37 N. long. 67 W.	Wasp *Frolic*	Jacob Jones *W Whinyates*	16 18	18 22	5	5		45	Frolic, captured after a close action of 43 m. and by boarding; re-captured 2 hours after by the Poictiers of 74 guns.
October 25, 1812,	Lat. 29, N. long 29 30 W.	United States *Macedonian*	Stephen Decatur *John Carden*	44 38	54 49	5	7	30	36	Macedonian, captured after an action of 1 h. 30 m. sent in and arrived at New-York; the United States could not bring the Macedonian to close action.
Dec. 29, 1812,	Lat. 13 S. long. 38 W.	Constitution *Java*	W. Bainbridge — *Lambert*	44 38	54 49	9	25	60	101	Java, with her full complement of men and upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen, captured after an action of 1 h. 55 m. completely dismasted, even her bowsprit shot away, and so cut to pieces, as to make it necessary to burn her.
						26	44	141	279	

RECAPITULATION.

American loss,——killed,	26—wounded,	44—		
British loss,——killed,	141—wounded,	279—		
Difference	115		235—together 350	

British Naval Victories.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Till the combined fleets of Continental Europe were driven from the ocean by the gigantic power of England, French frigates had so well supported their reputation in single actions, that a victory over one of equal force was esteemed in England so glorious an achievment, that the king was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on the commander. The following account of some of the most distinguished actions, at a time when the naval character of France stood higher than at any other period, is extracted from Steele.

When it is recollected, that to these actions England is indebted for her hitherto unrivalled fame—and that our frigates have successfully contended with the same ships, officers and crews—America will view her infant navy with pride and cherish it as the sole means of annoyance, and her best defence. I subjoin a list of engagements with American vessels, that, from a comparative view, the reader may be able to form a proper estimate of the naval skill of the three belligerents.

La Cleopatra, 40—by the *Nymphe*, 36, E. Pellew, after a severe action of 55 m. in which the British boarded and struck the colours of the Cleopatra.—British loss 23 killed, 27 wounded. "For his admirable conduct in this action, captain Pellew received the honor of knighthood."—1793.

La Reunion, 36—taken by the *Crescent*, 26, J. Saumarez, "after a close action of 1 hour 10 m." The British had not a single man killed or wounded.—For this gallant action, captain S. received the honor of knighthood. Fought Oct. 20, 1793.

La Du Guay Trouin, 34—taken by the *Orpheus*, 32, H. Newcomb, "after a sharp engagement of 1 hour 10 m." British loss 1 killed and 9 wounded. May 5, 1793.

Castor, 32—by the *Carysfort*, 28, E. Laforey, after an action of 1 hour 15 m." British loss 1 killed, 6 wounded.—May 29, 1793.

La Pique, 38 (afterwards 36)—by the *Blanche*, 32, captain Falkner, "after a brilliant engagement of 5 hours." British loss 3 killed, 21 wounded.

La Tribune, 44—by the *Unicorn*, 32, T. Williams, after a running fight f 10 hours and "a close action of the greatest heat" for 35 minutes, *without the loss of a man*. For his gallant conduct, captain W. was knighted.

Thames, 36—by the *Santa Margarita*, 36, T. B. Martin, after a close action of less than 20 m.—June 7, 1793.

La Proserpine, 44—by the *Dryad*, 36, lord A. Beauclerc, "after a close action of 45 m." Total British loss in the *three* last mentioned actions, 4 killed 12 wounded.—June 19, 1793.

La Decius, 28—by the *Lapwing*, 28, R. Barlow—engaged at the same time the brig *La Vaillant*, 4 (32 ps. and 24 ps.) which bore away after fighting 1 hour, and left the *La Decius* to strike half an hour afterwards. British loss 1 killed, 6 wounded.

L'Immortalite, 42—by the *Fisgard*, 38, "after a long and well fought action."—British loss 16 killed 21 wounded.

La Vengeance, 52—by *La Seine*, 42 (36) D. Milne, "after a brilliant display of heroic ability, for 1 hour 30 m."——The British loss 13 killed and 28 wounded.

L'Africaine, 44—by the *Phœbe*, 36, R. Barlow.—British loss 1 killed 12 wounded. For this action capt. B. was knighted.

La Nereid, 36, by the *Phœbe*, 36, R. Barlow, after a smart engagement of 2 hours. British loss 3 killed 10 wounded.

La Sensible, 36—by the *Sea Horse*, 36, E. J. Foote. British loss 2 killed 16 wounded—1798.

Laguira, 26—by *L'Espoir*, 16, L. O. Blanc, "after a gallant and obstinate action of near 4 hours." The Laguira, besides her great superiority in larger guns had 12 long wall pieces, and 4 swivels. British loss 1 killed 2 wounded. August 7, 1798.

The *average* number of killed in their line of battle ships, is as follows, viz.

Earl Howe's action of June 1, *less* than 2 out of 100.

Sir John Jarvis, off Cape St. Vincent, *less* than 1 out of 100.

Admiral Duncan's action off Camperdown, *less* than 3 out of 100.

Battle of the Nile *less* than 3 out of 100.

Lord Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, a little *more* than 3 out of 100.

AMERICAN ENGAGEMENTS.

Guerriere—taken by the *Constitution*, Captain Hull. British loss 37 killed, 64 wounded [and 24 missing.]

Macedonian—by the *United States*, commodore Decatur. British loss 37 killed 67 wounded.

Java—by the *Constitution*, commodore Bainbridge. British loss 70 killed and 160 wounded.

Frolic (sloop)—by the *Wasp* (sloop) captain Jones. British loss 94 killed and wounded.

Charleston Celebration.

Monday, the 8th instant, was appointed by the city council of Charleston (S. C.) as a day of general festivity and joy in honor of our splendid naval victories. It was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. All business was suspended, and faction was prostrated by one high *American* feeling.

At 3 o'clock a grand procession was formed, in the following order; the banners being borne by the most distinguished citizens—

Two marshals, on horseback.

Banner—"*Free Trade and Sailor's Rights.*"

BAND OF MUSIC.

Banner of
WASHINGTON.
Banners of
ADAMS and JEFFERSON,
MADISON and ROGERS,
HULL and DECATUR,
BAINBRIDGE and PORTER,
JONES and CHAUNCY.
Banners inscribed
Constitution and Guerriere—Constitution and Java.
United States and Macedonian—Wasp and Frolic.
United we Stand—Divided we Fall.

The standards of the different Volunteer Companies of the city, borne by officers, and supported by serjeants.

The officers of the army and navy of the U. States.

The officers of the militia of South Carolina.

Citizens two and two.

The company afterwards partook of an excellent entertainment. About 600 sat down to the table—"The room (says the Charleston City Gazette) was suitably decorated for the occasion. Back of the president's chair was a colossal bust of Washington decorated with flags, and festoons of stars and stripes connected the pillars that support the ceiling. At the bottom of the hall was a transparency, on which was inscribed—"*the defenders of the* CONSTITUTION—"BAIN" the remainder of the name was supplied by the representation of a BRIDGE, at the end of which was represented the HULL of a ship. Directly under

the transparency was a painting, from the pencil of *John B. White*, esq. which merits to be particularly described; On the fore ground lies a man in the last agonies of death, writhing under the pressure of a furious muscular and gigantic Indian, who is just about to execute the horrid operation of scalping—One of the fangs of the monster is entangled in the hair of the dying man, and the bloody scalping knife is already drawn in the other—At the feet of the savage is a beautiful and interesting female, the wife of the unfortunate victim, on her knees, imploring the life of her husband, while the Indian regards her with a countenance which flashes only savage triumph and scornful rage—At the feet of the mother lies a little infant, and one of the savages who has been killed in the affray—Directly behind is a female, clasping to her breast another babe, and with the highest expression of horror and despair, is flying from another infuriated Indian, who, pursuing, grasps at her with one hand, and weilding a tomahawk in the other, is about to strike it into her head. These figures complete the group, and present a highly interesting incident in this scene of horror. The scene of action is a wild forest, which augments the solemnity of the subject. Far in the *back ground*, amidst the gloominess and obscurity of the trees, are seen two *British officers*, who seem to be looking on with characteristic composure. The subject, though truly horrible, was highly appropriate, nor did it fail to elicit a burst of feeling suited to the occasion. During the entertainment the following labels were nailed on either side of the picture—

"BRITISH HUMANITY"—*and*
"THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION."

After dinner a number of highly appropriate toasts were drank. *Washington*, *Adams*, *Jefferson* and *Madison* were each gratefully remembered. The compliment to our "naval heroes" was *general*, and in the following words:—"Each so just, so valiant, and so honorable, that each may boast he knows no better man."

In the evening the city was illuminated. Many of the houses were adorned with beautiful transparancies. The music of the day was "*Yankee doodle*."

American and British Vessels.

"All sorts of turning and twisting done here."
Spinning-wheel maker's sign.

If the haughty spirit of *Englishmen* would permit us to pity them, we should feel great commisseration for the mortification of their maritime pride. But while their arrogance forbids that generous sensibility the liberal man feels for a brave enemy subdued; their falshood goes further, and provokes contempt.

To apologize for the capture of the *Guerriere*, *Frolic*, and *Macedonian*, many *cart loads* of paragraphs, essays, suppositions and statements have appeared in the *British* papers. The mighty heap of *pen and ink achievements* will be greatly increased by the news of our victory over the *Java*.—Agreed, that they may support their *naval glory* by the *news-papers*, if they can; but let the facts be honestly stated; and let those, "*well inclined to the British interest*" in America, as admiral *Sawyer* says, tell the whole truth—if it be possible; instead of adopting the enemy's excuses and giving them to their readers as fair representations of the facts they pretend to disclose.

A late number of the *London Star* has the following article which is running its round in the American journals.—

"In order to enable the country to appreciate the heroism with which our officers and seamen have defended themselves in the recent actions with our transatlantic descendants, we insert the following table of the comparative dimensions of British and American ships, as well as a few observations on these engagements.

Name.	Rate.	Length on gun deck.	Breadth for tonnage.		Tons	
		feet	*feet*	*in.*	*tons*	
President Constitution United States	44	180	45	10	1630	
Acasta	40	154	40	5	1127	This is the largest frigate we have on the American station.
Arethusa	38	141	1-8 39	1-2	942	
Tiger	50	154	41	0	1115	
Africa	64	160	10 44	9	1415	Ad. Sawyer
Average of	12 64	159-6	44	5	1383	
Dragon	74	178	48	0	1798	This is an extraordinary large 74, built Sir Wm. Rule, in 1798.
Average of	12 74	171-3	47	7	1628	
Atlas	98	177-6	50	2	1950	
Average of	12 98	177-6	50	3	1938	
Britannia	110	178	52	1-2	2091	

"By this table it will be seen that these American frigates are longer even than an English first rate; that they are longer and of nearly equal tonnage with our modern large seventy-fours, and of greater tonnage than our old seventy-fours; that they are longer, broader, and of greater tonnage than any of our sixty fours, and that they exceed in tonnage our fifties, in the proportion of nearly three to two; and our thirty-six gun frigates in the proportion of seven to four. Is not the term frigate most violently perverted, when applied to such vessels? As well might we call the Ville de Paris a fifty, or the Caledonia a sixty-four; or the one a jolly boat and the other a yawl. These frigates carry long 24 pounders on the main-deck, when even the largest first rates in our service carry on their main-deck only long 18's.† Their quarter deck and forecastle guns are 44lb. carronades; and no vessel of any description in our navy carry on either of those decks a heavier gun than a thirty-two."

A very plausible statement, but calculated to produce impressions as much at war with truth, as the "father of lies" is represented to be. What are the facts? The frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* are both lying (thank heaven!) in the port of *New York*, and are easily compared with each other. They have been measured, and the following are the results:

	length of deck	*breadth of beam*	*tonnage*
United States	176 feet	48 feet	1405
Macedonian	166	48 8 in.	1325

Each vessel has 15 ports on a side, on the main-deck; the first carries 24 and the latter 18 pounders*

† It is here *intimated* that no British ship carries a greater gun than a long 18 pounder! Pitiful falsehood—contemptible deceit. The first rates carry long 42 pounders. See the table—WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 2, page 394.

*The 18 pounders of the *Java* carried balls weighing 21*lbs.*; and her 32 pounders were considerably heavier than those of the *Constitution*. It is more than probable the same facts belong to the *Macedonian*.

thereon. The carronades of each, on the quarter-deck and forecastle, are of the like calibre; and the only further difference is, that the *United States* had five more of them. It is false that our frigates carry 44*lb* carronades; they have only 32's.

Again—all the British ships of war in the list presented, the Dragon excepted, are of the old model, and the frame of the Dragon is very different from ours. To mention the *tonnage* of a vessel gives no idea of her *bulk*. It is altogether an arbitrary rule adopted by different nations, and practised in different modes, to ascertain a *something* for the collection of revenue, &c. As, for instance, a *full built* merchant ship of 300 tons will carry 400 hhds of tobacco; but a *sharp pilot-boat built* vessel of like tonnage, will not carry 100 hhds. And the latter is the model on which *our* frigates are, more or less, built. The British know these things as well as we do; but it is not *convenient* for them to give the whole truth to their readers. Nor has the length of a vessel much to do with her ability to maintain a contest. Some of our sharp pilot-boat built schooners, that will not carry 1000 barrels, are longer on the deck than other vessels that will carry 4000; and the latter would bear five times the battering. The *rake* of the *stem* and *stern-post*, with the mould of the vessel's bottom, in general, causes this disparity in their *actual* burthen. For a case in point, the prize ship *John Hamilton* now in the port of Baltimore, rated at about 400 tons, is really a monstrous vessel; and will stow in her hold as great a quantity of any given commodity, as five sharp vessels, of 400 tons each, could find room for. To exemplify these things, we insert the *American* and *British* mode of ascertaining tonnage in a note below. In which also there is a difference of about 15 *per cent.* giving an excess of nominal tonnage to the former. The *United States* and *Macedonian* were measured in the same way, as stated above; and the difference is immaterial. It is probable the latter is the stoutest and actually the largest ship. She is as able to carry 24 pounders as the *United States*; but the *British* always *preferred* the 18 pounders, as being easier managed, as well as because they were more certain and efficacious.

Further—it is a favorite British allegation that our vessels are more fully manned and have more able seamen than theirs. We agree that the latter fact is justly stated; but, in two engagements out of the four, deny the former. The *Frolic* was, as well in guns as in men, the superior of the *Wasp*; and the *Java* had one more man to each gun than the *Constitution*. But in the "events of the war" the comparative skill and courage of the two nations may be more fully tried. So sure as the *President*, *United States*, or *Constitution*, lays along side of the best ship of 74 guns in the *British* navy, singly—*that ship is ours*. Prudence may induce them to avoid a contest; but if it commences the result will be glorious. We close this article with the following sample of *the doleful* from the *London Pilot* of Jan. 13—

"Among all the painful reflections arising from the circumstances and consequences of the recent naval conflicts with the Americans, nothing is so afflicting as the unquestionable fact, that the losses and sufferings of the Americans in the several actions bore no proportion to ours. It has never before been known, that in an engagement in which the strength of the parties was so nearly proportionate as to require or admit an engagement, the loss was so disproportionate on the conqueror's part; nor does this observation apply merely to the case of a Spaniard. The great advantage and the great distinguishing characteristic of British gallantry, has always been, that infinitely more damage and more loss was inflicted on the enemy than was sustained on our part. But unhappily the case is altogether reversed. We suffer losses equal, if not superior to what our former enemies have sustained in the most memorable of naval combats of prior wars; and our enemies suffer less than has been suffered by us in the most brilliant of our victories. Here, then is the most serious and lamentable circumstance of the late unfortunate conflicts between the British and American frigates; not merely that the British frigates were conquered and captured, but inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves. We do not think as we have already said, that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disregard for our country's feelings, or want of attachment to our country's glory. No solid wisdom, no real patriotism can exist distinct from truth.—We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face.—For, unless we contemplate them, in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment which is necessary to replace us in the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood—The fact is, that we have suffered most severe loss, without having inflicted any corresponding injury upon the opponents."

NOTE—TO ASCERTAIN TONNAGE.

The American mode, by act of Congress.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor or such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, if the said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the forepart of the main stem to the after part of the stern post, above the upper deck, the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall then deduct from the length, three fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this last product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person, shall take the length and breadth as above directed, in respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the underside of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, shall multiply and divide as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.

The British mode, by act of Parliament, to ascertain the tonnage of a vessel afloat (as our's are ascertained) *extracted from* "Steel's Ship Masters' Assistant."

"Drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the after part of the stern post at the load water mark; then measure from the top of the said plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load water mark, at the forepart of the main-stem; subtracting from such admeasurement the above distance, the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which are to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load-draught of water for the rake abaft, and also three-fifths of the ship's breadth for the rake forward; the remainder shall be esteemed the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; the breadth shall be taken from outside to outside of the plank, in the broadest part of the ship, either above or below the main-

whales, exclusive of all manner of sheathing or doubling that may be wrought on the side of the ship; then, multiplying the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and, dividing by 94, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage."

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS

Department of state, March 12, 1813.

SIR—The regulations concerning aliens established in conformity with the notice from this department of 2d ult. and your instructions of the same date, are to be enforced, and the persons designated for removal are immediately to repair to the places assigned them for residence. In peculiar and extraordinary cases of hardship, and where the character and deportment of the parties entitle them to particular consideration, you will refer the question of indulgence to this department, setting forth all the circumstances on which the claim is founded. But in no instance is the removal of the individual to be delayed for an answer from Washington. You will make an accurate report of the places of residence which you may assign to each alien, with a description of his person.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, JAMES MONROE.

The marshal of the U. S.
for the District of Virginia.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Twenty-nine aliens have been removed from this city, and 51 have been licensed to remain one month.

The secretary of the Russian legation passed through Richmond, a few days ago, on his way from Washington city (as conjecture says) to the enemy's fleet, to make certain propositions to admiral *Warren*. The Richmond Enquirer says—"We understand, that if the mediation of Russia is accepted by Great Britain, the negociation may be transferred to St. Petersburg under Mr. John Quincy Adams on the part of the United States, and lord Cathcart on that of Great Britain. The negociation will thus be conducted under the immediate eye of their common friend, the Russian emperor.

CITY OF RICHMOND,—*In Common Council. March 15th*, 1813.—Information having been received that many inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, compelled by the fate of war to abandon their habitations, are on their passage from thence to seek an asylum in our city:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed from this hall, who shall assist the sufferers in procuring houses and other conveniences, and shall have authority to retain and employ at the expense of the city all licensed carts and waggons, which may be necessary to transport the goods from Rocketts to the places which shall be provided for the accommodation of such persons.—And a committee was appointed of Messrs. Adams, West and Blair.

A Copy, N. SHEPPARD, C. H. C.

The subscribers, appointed by the foregoing resolution of the common hall, invite the inhabitants of this city to extend their hospitality and civility to our suffering brethren removing from Norfolk to this place. The committee will suggest that any house-keeper or other inhabitant or proprietor, who may be disposed to offer any house, room or rooms, or other accommodations or conveniences, may leave in writing at the shop of Adams & Clarke, on East between 11th and 12th streets, a statement of any offers which they may choose to make.

JOHN ADAMS,
JOSHUA WEST,
JOHN D. BLAIR

It has been intimated that the British may make an attempt upon *Richmond*. It is hardly possible they have held such an idea. But great exertions are made to collect a force at that place which will not only secure it, but serve as a central point from whence relief may be drawn as required.

THE LOAN—The books were again opened on the 25th inst. in New-York, for 5 millions, in Philadelphia, for 5 millions, in Baltimore, for 1,500,000, and in Washington city for 500,000. We are inclined to believe that the idea thrown out in our last was correct, and the books were only opened *pro forma*.

The banks of *Wilmington*, (Del.) and the branch of the Farmers' Bank at *New-Castle*, have sent their specie to *Philadelphia* for safe keeping. A visit from the British is looked for, and every possible exertion is making to repel them; particularly at the latter place.

It has been rumored at St. Barts and believed, that the island of St. Lucia was to be be given up to the Swedish government, for the further promoting the supply of the colonies.

On Saturday morning the 20th inst. the people of New-York were alarmed by signals for a fleet of ships—They turned out to be merchantmen; but all things were prepared to give the supposed enemy a hearty reception. The flotilla of gun-boats were at their station; all the batteries in the harbor were manned, as was also the new fort at *Sandy Hook*, just erected, and yet hardly finished.

MILLITARY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, 19th March 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The frontiers of the U. States will be divided into nine military districts, as follows, viz:

Massachusetts and New-Hampshire,	No. 1.
Rhode-Island and Connecticut,	No. 2.
New-York from the sea to the highlands, and the state of New-Jersey,	No. 3.
Pennsylvania, from its eastern limit to the Alleghany mountains, and Delaware,	No. 4.
Maryland and Virginia,	No. 5.
The two Carolinas and Georgia,	No. 6.
The states of Tennessee, Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory,	No. 7.
Kentucky, Ohio, and the territorial governments of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan,	No. 8.
Pennsylvania, from the Alleghany mountains to its western limit, New-York, north of the highlands, and Vermont,	No. 9.

To each of these districts will be assigned a commanding officer of the army of the United States, and a competent staff.

The following rules are prescribed with regard to militia drafts:

1st. All militia detachments in the service of the United States, must be made under the requisition of some officer of the United States (regularly authorised to make such requisition) on the executive authority of the state, or the territory, from which the detachments shall be drawn.

2d. In these requisitions shall be expressed the number of privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, required; which shall be in the same proportions to each other, as obtain in the re-

gular army. The looser method of requiring regiments or brigades, will be discontinued.

3d. So soon as one hundred privates, eight non-commissioned, and five commissioned officers, shall have been organized as a company, under any requisition as aforesaid, they will be mustered, inspected, and received into the service of the United States; and upon the rolls and reports made in consequence thereof, they will be entitled to pay, &c. And,

4th. Payment will be made through the regimental pay-master in all cases in which the corps shall be organised as a regiment; and in all cases in which it shall fall short of the number necessary to that organization, by the pay-master accompanying the army or division to which it may belong.

By order of the Secretary of War,

T. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

It is stated that general *Dearborn* has returned to *Greenbush* from *Sackett's Harbor*—that that place is considered as perfectly secure by the United States' force collected there, the militia being dismissed.

General Harrison arrived at Chilicothe on the 16th instant to hasten the reinforcements for the north western army—this is positive. It appears, though the fact is not clearly stated, that the Virginia troops are about to return home. It is said they have done themselves great credit by their attention. The head-quarters of the army are still at the Rapids.

It is stated that col. *Izard*, a brigadier by brevet, had taken the command of *New-York*. Gen. *Bloomfield* is to take col. *Izard's* station in superintending the first district of *Pennsylvania*.

The governor of *New-York* has recommended to the legislature, the raising of 5000 volunteers; 2000 for the defence of the northern and 3000 for the southern frontiers of that state.

We learn that Abraham C. Lansing, esq. of Albany, has been appointed Quarter-master-general of the armies of the United States, vice *Morgan Lewis*, appointed a major-general.

We understand that major-general Wilkinson is directed to reported himself to general Dearborn of the Northern army. [*Enq.*

Brigadier-general Flournoy, of Georgia, is directed to take command at New-Orleans in lieu of general Wilkinson. *ib.*

As the office of Inspector-general of the Armies is about to be incorporated with that of Adjutant-General, agreeable to the provisions of the present law, General Alexander Smyth, who ranks a Brigadier-General in consequence of his commission as Inspector-General will of course no longer remain in that department. *ib.*

Extract of a letter from General Harrison to his excellency Governor Shelby, dated,

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Foot of the Miami Rapids, February 11th*, 1813.

"It is with great pleasure I inform you, my dear sir, that all the persons who have come in from the River Raisin since the action, agree in their account of the obstinate valor with which it was maintained by the two wings of our detachment, after the centre had been broken, and that the British troops suffered as much or more in killed and wounded than ours did. But where shall I find words to express the horror and indignation which I feel at the circumstance mentioned in the enclosed deposition,* with regard to our wounded; it is confirmed by several other Frenchmen, and cannot be doubted.—Another circumstance has occurred, which proves unequivocally, that the British intend to abandon in the present war, at least so far as it regards the north western army, all those principles which have heretofore prevailed among civilized nations.

Anxious for the situation of the wounded, I dispatched on the 30th ultimo, a surgeon's mate, accompanied by two other men, with a flag of truce, and a small sum of money in gold, to relieve their immediate wants. Near this place they stopped to refresh themselves in a small hut. The sleigh in which they travelled was left at the door, with the flag set up in it. They were discovered by a party of Indians, at the head of whom it is said, there was a British officer. Three of them approached the house, fired into it, killed one of his attendants, and slightly wounded the doctor, who with the other man were taken prisoners to Malden, where it is said, they were viewed in the light of spies. The doctor was furnished with a letter directed to any British officer, an open one to general Winchester, and instructions to himself, all of which defined the character in which he went, and the object in sending him.

If the western people should want any additional motive to prompt them to every exertion for the prosecution of the war, they do not possess the principles for which they have been celebrated."

Extract of a letter from major M. D. Hardin, to his excellency governor Shelby, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Foot of the Miami Rapids, February 10th*, 1813.

"General Harrison will no doubt write to you his views, and the accounts of the late action. Although unfortunate, it is honorable to our arms; and the sequel stamps the British with the *basest treachery* and the *blackest villainy*. The murder of the wounded and the violation of our flag, by a British officer, (an American born citizen) captain Elliott, will, I trust, be remembered until retribution shall have atoned for it.

A "*Washington Society.*"—On the 22d ult. at *Burlington*, Vt. 27 young men, residents of that place and its vicinity, entered the army of the U. States.

At *Windsor*, Vt. ensign Bill enlisted 80 fine fellows for the 25th regiment of infantry, since the 1st of Jan. Lieut. Cobb of the light artillery was also successful at the same place. Among his recruits are four brothers of the name of Robinson, and three other brothers of the name of Silver.

One villain caught.—A person "well inclined to the British interest," as admiral *Sawyer* says, of the name of *Livingston*, was caught near Sackett's Harbor on his way to the enemy, with plans of the fortifications, &c. He was tried by a court martial and hung.

Colonel ST. GEORGE, the commandant of fort Malden and the forces which fought our army at the river Raisin, on the 22d, died of the wounds he received in that action two days after it took place.

Meadville, March 3.—We learn from some of the Kentucky prisoners, who left Malden on the 6th ult. that a number of the inhabitants of Detroit have been seized and sent under guard to fort St. George. This measure, it is said, was taken in consequence of a suspicion that the inhabitants of that place intended to revolt, with a view of seizing on the fort and delivering it up to general Harrison.

MERCER, (Pa.) March 12.

Compliments.—On Saturday the 27th ult. the adjutant commanding at Fort George sent a flag over to

*This refers to the testimony of a Frenchman, relative to the murder of the wounded, which being in substance sustained by other abundant testimony, is omitted.

our garrison, informing lieut. col. M'Feely, that a salute would, on the following day, be fired, in consequence of their success at Ogdensburg The same evening an express arrived at Buffalo, with an account of the engagement between the American frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java, which eventuated in the total destruction of the latter—and on Sunday morning a flag was sent over to Fort Erie, to inform the British of the victory and that a salute would be fired on the occasion.

Mercer, (Penn.) March 18.—A gentleman who had been ordered from Detroit in consequence of his refusal to take the oath required, arrived at Lewistown on the 27th ult. informed the editor, that the militia of Oxford, a large and well settled township above the head of Lake Ontario, peremptorily refused to march against general Harrison, and that numbers in different places would pay their fines, rather than turn out against the United States.

Lexington, (Ky.) March 2.—Pursuant to the orders of the governor, the 42d regiment of militia were paraded in this town, for the purpose of *drafting its quota* in the detachment of 3000 men authorised by the act of the last session of the legislature. The number of men required was 69—*but no draft took place*—83 VOLUNTEERED.

Frankfort, (Ky.) March 10.—On Thursday the 4th inst. the regiment of militia of this county was paraded on the commons, in this place, for the purpose of furnishing from it 72 men, its quota. In less than 30 minutes 100 young men volunteered under lieut. P. Dudley, who had but a few days previous returned from the army under gen. Harrison. Yesterday they were mustered and inspected, when the number was increased to 115. Lieut. Dudley was appointed captain; George Baltzell, first lieutenant; Samuel Arnold, second lieutenant; and Geo. Gale, ensign.

We understand about 3500 dollars was subscribed to go towards equipping the volunteers.

We understand the governor has ordered out the two regiments commanded by cols. Dudley and Boswell, as a reinforcement to Harrison—they march in a very few days.

Cincinnati, March 13—We have received intelligence from the army at the Rapids as late as the 1st instant; two days previous to which time, a detachment of about 150 men and 30 Indians, under the command of capt. Langham, had left there on a secret expedition—the object was said to be the destruction of the Queen Charlotte, which (from the best information that could be obtained) lay within 200 yards of Fort Malden—on the same evening another detachment of 500 men started for the purpose of acting as a reserve to capt. Langham's party, in case of necessity.

We are informed this morning, by a gentleman who left the Rapids last Saturday, that the above mentioned enterprize had failed in consequence of the rottenness of the ice on the lake. We also hear that general Harrison will be here in a day or two.

Extract of a letter from Kaskaskia to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated February 16, 1813.

The Indians are collecting in large force up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and will come down on the first navigation. Dixon, of Michilimackinac, is at the head. Some British and Engagers will come—probably with cannon. They might think it worth while to get possession of this river if it were only to get out their immense property and year's hunt from the north. A fleet at the mouth would co-operate for the object.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Edwards, dated Feb. 17

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—"On the 9th inst. ten Indians, supposed to be those who were discovered a few days before, passing through this territory, and in search of whom I sent a detachment of militia, killed two families at the mouth of Cash river; four other trails have also been discovered. It is strange that the rangers of Vincennes did not discover those Indians in their passage from the Wabash.—If ranging companies are not made to perform tours of duty in advance of all the settlements, they will be of little value; those that have been under my direction have for some time past been actively employed, and I shall not permit them to remain idle.

Extract of a letter from the post-master of New-Madrid, dated Feb. 10.

"This day three gentlemen landed here from Cincinnati, on their way to New-Orleans. They informed us that they landed on the 8th inst. at the mouth of Cash, six miles above the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, and found the inhabitants massacred by the Indians. At the junction of the rivers they saw some men going to bury the dead, who informed them that there were two families murdered by the savages, supposed to be Creeks.

"We understand that Belle Fountaine has at present a garrison of nearly 200 regulars, and 150 more will shortly join them. This corps, with a partizan corps of 300 men shortly expected, if placed at the proper points, would with the aid of our militia, give the British (if any should venture this way) and Indians a warm reception.

Burlington, Vt. March.—On Saturday last, one of the venerable heroes of Saratoga, and his four sons, presented themselves at the rendezvous of Lt. Loring of the 21st regiment, for the purpose of enlisting under the banners of their country. "I thought," says the aged veteran, "that we had taught Britain a lesson that she would not have forgotten in my day, but we will again shew her that a nation of freemen is irresistible; I was then what my boys are now, yet I am still able to push a bayonet in defence of our country!" HEATH is the name of these worthies. They all resided in Johnston; the eldest son is 31, the youngest 19 years of age.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

Savannah, March 4.—We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 27, 1813, from which we extract the following:

"On the evening of the 22d ult. brigadier-general Flournoy received an express from captain Pinkney stating, that the volunteers sent against the Lotchway and Seminole Indians had returned, and had completely defeated them. Since then, I have conversed with several of the volunteers—they state, that they had three engagements, killed thirty-eight Indians, wounded many, and took seven prisoners—burnt three hundred and eighty-six houses, destroyed several thousand bushels of corn, took four hundred horses, and about the same number of cattle. The Indians disappeared entirely before the detachment left the settlement. Mr. Wildear, who had a son murdered and scalped some months ago by these savages, went on the expedition and found his son's scalp in one of their houses. These wretches had also taken up the bodies of Newman's men, cut of their heads and pinned them to the trees.—One of the Tennessee volunteers, under the command of colonel Williams, was killed, and 7 wounded. This is the only loss the whole detachment met with in the three engagements.

MASSACRE AT FRENCHTOWN.

The following narrative is drawn up by lieutenant Baker, of the second United States regiment, who passed through our city a few days since from Detroit. Lieutenant Baker belonged to the detachment which retreated, and which suffered most severely.

The humanity of those Americans who ransomed the lieutenant, did not fail to provoke the ire of col. P octor: he issued an order peremptorily forbidding the inhabitants of Detroit to ransom any more prisoners, and ordered all those who had not taken the oath of allegiance (to the number of 80 or 100) to leave the territory of Michigan. He who can peruse this narrative of horrid butchery, and yet palliate the couduct of those who have instigated and armed the savage monsters, and who encourage them by purchasing the scalps of our murdered citizens, must possess a heart callous alike to the feelings of humanity and to the sacred impulse of patriotism.

"So much has been said about the Indian massacres at Frenchtown and its neighborhood, that something circumstantial from one who had an opportunity of acquiring information on the subject may not be unacceptable to the public. I therefore submit the following narrative.

"On the morning of the 22d of January, I was captured by the Indians, about 9 o'clock, with another officer and about 40 men. Closely pursued by an overwhelming force of Indians, we were endeavoring to effect our escape, and had attained a distance of about three miles from Frenchtown when an offer of quarter was made us by an Indian chief. Many Indian chiefs on horseback being in our rear, tomahawking the hindmost, and withal the men being much wearied with running through the deep snow, we concluded it best to accept the chief's proposition. Accordingly we assembled round him, and gave up the few remaining arms that were still retained in the flight. In a few minutes the Indians on foot came up, and notwithstanding the chief appeared solicitous to save, massacred about half of our number. I was led back towards the river along the road we had retreated in. The dead bodies of my fellow-comrades, scalped, tomahawked and stripped, presented a most horrid spectacle to my view. I was at length taken to a fire near colonel Proctor, where I remained till our army capitulated, and marched by me towards Malden. Major Madison, as he was marching past, demanded me of the British officer commanding the guard, as an American officer; but the *noble* Briton replied with a sneer, "You have too many officers," and ordered the column to advance which had made a partial halt. I was taken to Sandy creek, about three miles off, on Hull's road, and there kept for the night with about twenty other prisoners. Next morning my master left me in charge of the old Indian, and with the exception of twenty or thirty, all the Indians in the camp went back towards the River Raisin. They returned about 2 o'clock, P. M. bringing a number of fresh scalps and about thirty prisoners, many of whom were wounded, though with a single exception, none dangerously. I was told by the prisoners that the Indians had that morning returned to the village, and massacred captain Hickman and a great many others, and that they were fearful major Graves and captain Hart were of the number; *that some of the wounded had been scalped alive and burnt in the houses.* I had scarcely been told these things, when a volunteer who was standing by my side, w.s knocked down, scalped, and afterwards tomahawked. Three others were successively treated in the same manner.

"Seven days afterwards, I was sold in Detroit to some American gentlemen, and the next day sent over to Sandwich, where I remained nearly three weeks. In this time I had an opportunity of making enquiry about the massacres, and found that 60 had been massacred subsequent to the day of battle, and two officers the day on which the battle was fought, after they had surrendered. Of the first were capt. N. G. S. Hart, of Lexington, captain Paschal Hickman of Franklin, John H. Woolfolk, esq. the general's secretary; and of the latter captain Virgil M'Cracken, of Woodford, and ensign Levi Wells, son of col. Wells of the U. S. infantry. Judge Woodward has ascertained several instances of great barbarity exercised on our prisoners, which will appear as soon as that truly philanthropic and patriotic gentleman returns to his own country.—Massacres were not only committed on the 22d and 23d, but also on the 24th, 25th and 26th, and even three weeks afterwards fresh scalps were brought into Malden.

"Should this relation be doubted, many living witnesses of high standing for probity, may be found to attest them." *Albany Argus.*

NAVAL.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

From *Philadelphia* to the sea, on both sides of the *Delaware*, the most vigorous and truly *American* efforts are making to resist, repel and punish the enemy, if he shall pollute the soil with the feet of his slaves, or, with incendiary policy, attack the towns. The people of *Lewistown* indignantly rejected the proffered treason of commodore *Berresford*, and prepared by every means in their power to repel his designs. At *Dover*, on Sunday last, in consequence of the movements of the enemy, the drum beat to arms. The whole population of all the various sects and persuasions, religious and political, capable of shouldering a musket, assembled; arms were liberally distributed, and from 400 to 500 men were ready for service. It was pleasant to remark that all the *soldiers of the revolution* in the neighborhood, were present. One old gentleman who deserves to be named, Mr. *Jonathan M'Nut*, tottering on his staff, received his musket, and with hearty will, went through the manœuvres. *Sunday* as it was, the venerable man (a worthy member and strict observer of the rules of the Methodist church) retiring home, set himself to work, making *ball cartridges*, affording the youth the fruits of his experience, and presenting an example irresistably leading to patriotism. The force musters frequently for drill, and have made great progress in essentials. At *Smyrna* the people are "all alive"—munitions of war are prepared, and all possible means are taken for the defence of that place and the vicinity. At *New-Castle*, the chief control of the defensive measures has been confided to the veteran capt. *Bennet*, of the much extolled "Delaware Blues," who, with gen. *Green*, earned unfading laurels, in the southern states. This brave man is in his element, and, as colonel, has the command of some well disciplined militia, artillery and infantry. At *Wilmington*, the general measures of defence appear submitted, by common consent, to colonel *Allen M'Lane*, a *seventy-sixer*, and "as true as steel." To aid him in his operations, all "the men of other years," a veteran band of gallant hearts, are on the alert, assisting. Batteries are erecting (or perhaps are erected) below *New-Castle*, on the *Delaware*, and on the *Christiana river* that leads by *Wilmington*. The former is much exposed to the enemy; but the latter may be defended, if the people are as true to themselves as they appear to be. *Such is the substance of the private correspondence of the editor of the Register.*

At *Philadelphia*, the needful preparations are made. *Fort Mifflin* is well manned. The old volunteer corps are vigilant—many new companies are forming; and, the advantages of its situation considered, it may be thought secure.

On the *Jersey* side, where there are few towns or thick settlements near the river or bay, less activity prevails; but the means of defence are not neglected.

Various items follow to shew the character and progress of the blockade, &c.

The enemy's force in the Delaware consists of the Poictiers of 74 guns, with the Belvidera frigate and several small vessels. They have been employed in fixing buoys, driving off licensed vessels, capturing others, and burning the bay craft. The details of there incidents are too tedious for insertion. On the 16th inst. the following letter was sent to *Lewistown:*

His Britannic Majesty's ship Poictiers,
In the mouth of the Delaware, March 16.

SIR—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send 20 live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay to the Poictiers, for the use of his Britannic majesty's squadron now at anchorage, which will be immediately paid for at the Philadelphia prices. *If you refuse to comply with the request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town.* I have the honor to be, &c.

J. P. BERRESFORD, *Commodore, and commander of the British squadron in the mouth of the Delaware.*

To the first magistrate of Lewistown, D.

The people of Lewistown refused the request, *as they ought;* and an apology has appeared in a Philadelphia paper for the demand—saying that the *commodore* declared he did not *know* it would have been high treason for them to comply with the requisition else he would not have made it. He had, perhaps, a better reason for desisting, from the gathering of the people to oppose the landing. He permitted a ship from *Lisbon* to pass, being short of provisions and the captain sick. Other *licensed* vessels have been ordered off. Additional ships are expected.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Arrived brig Concord, Sherwood, 45 days from Lisbon. On Monday was boarded from a tender of the blockading squadron by a midshipman and seven men, and ordered along side the commodore for examination. The weather being thick, capt. Stellwaggon passed them, secured the British seamen, and arrived safe in port. The ship John Dickenson, of and for this port, was detained the same day. The above mentioned prize-master states the arrival of nineteen sail of the line at Bermuda.

Capt. Burton of the sloop New-Jersey, captured by the Ulysses tender, had a prize-master and three men put on board of him; after which he retook his sloop, and has brought her safe into Great Egg harbor. The prize-master informs, that the Belvidera, Spartan and Acasta form part of the blockading squadron. One of the tenders has been up Morris's river, and destroyed two or three craft.

Cedar-Creek, March 17.—Sloop Eliza and Mary, Robins, from Philadelphia for Lewistown, was burnt on Monday night. Col. Payner's schr was saved by the militia of Lewis and Milton. Last night a schr. from Charleston for Philadelphia, was run ashore at the mouth of Town-creek, the people took out two guns and what ammunition she had, and, with the militia, opposed four barges full of men, sent from the ships—they succeeded in burning her to the water's edge. One gun-boat might have prevented all this. A part of the militia will be called out immediately by the governor.

Extract of a letter from general Green, of Delaware, to his friend in Baltimore, dated March 20.

"We have a British fleet at the capes of Delaware. They have burned several vessels and taken others. We have had an engagement with them from the shore. Our ammunition gave out or we would have prevented them from burning the Charleston packet. They had four large boats full of men, and came within 200 yards of the shore.

"I am now on my way to Lewistown, where there are 1000 men under arms. The British commodore, Beresford, sent a flag on shore and demanded twenty bullocks, water, grain, &c. or he would burn the town. Our answer will be, that he will have to take by force, what he can get.

"We have men sufficient to prevent them from landing, but we are in want of ammunition, which we shall be supplied with in a few days."

[☞We learn, by Thursday's mail, that ammunition has been sent to Lewistown.]

WILMINGTON, 24th March, 1813.

Committee of safety.—For the information of the inhabitants the following extract from the journal of the committee is published. March 20, 1813—The committee met. Present *James A. Bayard, George Monroe, Outerbridge Horsey, James Tilton,* and *Cæsar A. Rodney.*

On motion it was resolved, that the arsenal be fixed upon, as the place of general rendezvous in case of alarm.

Resolved further, That the signal of alarm be the ringing of the town bell, two discharges of cannon and the beating of drums at the same time.

By order of the committee,

JAMES A. BAYARD, *Chairman.*

A true copy, WM. P. BROBSON, *Sec'ry.*

Orders were received by capt. Warner, of the Wilmington troop of horse, late on Saturday afternoon to repair with his company to Lewistown, and on the following day, Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they started from the rendezvous at the arsenal in this town, to the number of about thirty, for the place of their destination. Among them were several volunteers. Capt. Hunter, from Philadelphia, and major Robert Carr, of the U. S. army, were of the number. The best wishes of their fellow-citizens are with them.

The veteran corps of Wilmington, will assemble at the corner of Second and French streets, this day (24th) at 3 o'clock P. M. arms, &c. in good order, to repair to the ground where the platform is to be erected, near the Christiana and Brandywine, to exercise with cartridge and ball at a floating target.

By order of the commandant,

DUNCAN STUART, *Orderly sergeant.*

Collector's office, Wilmington, Delaware, March 22, 1813.

Mariners trading to and from the Delaware, may take notice, that the lights of the light house on Cape Henlopen, are extinguished by order of the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

A. M'LANE, *Collector.*

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

From the (Baltimore) Merchant's Coffee-House Books, March 22.—The schrs. Active, Coursell, from Laguira, and Patapsco, Mortimer, from Rochelle, were chased into Severn river on Wednesday, by an English brig, who ran ashore on the Spit in the chase, and laid there high and dry the last accounts. [She was afterwards got off by the assistance of a frigate.]

The schr. America, Sims, from Havanna for Baltimore, was cast away on Smith's Island 12th inst.—crew and passengers saved—the day before, she *recaptured the schr. Alert, bound from this to Laguira, in sight of the British squadron at the Capes.*

Several small vessels, well armed, are now in our service in the Chesapeake, and we may expect to hear of some hardy brushes with the enemy.

Three or four persons, as spies, have been seized at *Norfolk.* It is hinted that the proofs against one of them are very strong.

Virginia is making the most liberal efforts to manage the enemy, if he shall land on her shores, or to repel him if he shall assail her towns.

The squadron have not yet attempted any thing but what is incidental to a mere blockade. The frigates were cruising about the bay, and the smaller vessels are actively employed; yet several valuable *flyers* (as they call the pilot boat built schooners) have passed in and out, and many are waiting to make a dash; among them are some *warm* vessels, that will make the tenders "clear the road." The people of *Norfolk* are becoming more confident in their resources, and begin to think the enemy will hardly engage in the "unprofitable contest" of attacking the town—while they are so much on the alert, and so well prepared to receive them. Many families, however, with women and children, have prudently removed.

As to the "*devoted city of Baltimore*," that admiral *Warren* is *invited* to destroy—the people feel pretty easy respecting an attack; indeed, many appear *almost* to wish it. Twice in each week a battalion of infantry, with a company of artillery, march to *Fort M'Henry* for discipline, under the immediate inspection and direction of major-general Smith, well known for his conduct on *Mud Island*, in 1777. It appears from his address to the troops on Wednesday last, that the public safety has been well attended to—he observed "that the militia of Baltimore city and county stood high in the estimation of the general government, and of the people generally; that as regulars could not be well spared for the protection of the different seaports, the executive of the United States had to rely on the militia of such places for their immediate defence; that in placing this reliance on the patriotic militia of this city he would not be deceived; for the alacrity with which they had attended to the first calls for diciplining, was sufficient evidence that they would always be found at their posts in time of need. "The executive of Maryland," said he "has done his duty; he has adopted every means in his power for the defence of this important port: it remains for us to do ours." The general's whole address was feeling, animated and impressive; and the plaudits of the soldiers evinced that they participated in his sentiments.

The locality of *Baltimore* is such that it cannot be easily, (perhaps, not possibly) attacked by a considerable force, without some hours notice. To give the needful warning, we understand, swift sailing boats are stationed at the mouth of the river, the bay shore also being watched by detachments of cavalry. The proper regulations are made, and it is thought from 3 to 5000 men would be under arms and at their posts in less than as many hours. The surrounding country is also populous and patriotic, and would pour forth its hardy sons on a momentary notice.

Extract of a letter from capt. Sinclair, to his friend in Matthews county.

"*U. S. Flotilla, March* 13, 1813.—Three of the enemy's schooners came off here this evening, and hoisted their colors—I got under way and stretched out of the harbor; but inferior as we were, they stood off and tried to lead us out in the bay where they knew we could not act, and their ships could protect them.

"I am much relieved to hear that the schooner which struck the other night, is certainly one of their cruisers.* Had I been sure of it, while I was engaged, I never would have been taken in a third time, after having the action renewed on me twice before. In consequence of silencing her, I ceased my fire, believing she had struck; but, although she fired on me first, after being told who we were, and never would answer who she was, yet so much did I fear that it was some of my imprudent, head-strong countrymen, that I took every opportunity to spare her and to try and find out who she was. I much fear they were all lost, as she could not have a whole boat left, and we found pieces torn out of her by our shot 10 or 12 feet long, on the shore next morning—I judge her to be upwards of 200 tons by the 9 1-2 inch cable and 7 or 800 weight anchor we got next day. She was crowded with men, as we could see by the light of her guns. I was sure she would sink, as we were within 150 yards, and I pointed myself 7 long 18 pounders double and treble shotted, just amidships between wind and water, and could plainly hear the shots strike her."

* Capt. S. was misinformed. It was the *Fox* privateer of Baltimore.

The U. S. schooner Commodore Hull, lieut. Newcomb, is looking after the Liverpool Packet.

Excellent supply.—Several hundred bales of blankets, about 40 pieces of cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, &c. &c. are said to have been saved from the wreck of the British ship Diligence, lost near Eastport.

It is ascertained, from the muster roll of the *Macedonian* frigate, that several impressed Americans, *acknowledged to be such on the books of the ship*, were on board that vessel when taken by the *United States*. TWO OF THEM WERE KILLED IN THE BATTLE. "Impresment must cease."

More "magnanimity"—From time immemorial it has been considered the *first duty* of an officer to make his escape from an enemy when resistance was useless. To effect this, the natural and moral law, as well as the law of nations, allows him to do *any thing* in his power. But it remained for the *British*, the friends of "*religion, liberty* and *law*," (as their creatures declare them to be) to innovate upon that natural, moral and universal principle—for it is understood that they have declared the benefit of parole shall be refused to all the officers of our privateers who throw over their guns when chased, if afterwards taken. To be sure, it is mortifying that a little *Yankee* cock-boat should *shew her stern* to one of his *Britannic majesty's* ships of the line, and laugh his fastest sailing frigates to scorn—but it would partake more of "*magnanimity*" if the British were to make themselves as well acquainted with ship building and navigation as we are, and then fit out vessels like ours, and beat us, if they could. This, (as one of capt. *Boyle's* new hands, said, while 54 guns were occasionaly playing upon the little schooner *Comet*,) would be "glorious fun."

But while the British make it criminal in us to make *our* escape, they not only officially recommend it to their own people, but further advise all possible injury to their vessels to prevent us from carrying them off. See the following, found on board one of the prizes taken by capt. *Boyle*. This is a fair sample of *British* consistency.

Recommendation by the lords of the admiralty.—The lords commissioners of the admiralty recommend that all masters of merchant vessels do supply themselves with a quantity of false fires, to give the alarm on the approach of an enemy's cruizer in the night, or in the day do make the usual signal for an enemy, being chased by, or discovering, a suspicious vessel; and in the event of their capture being inevitable, either by night or day, the masters do cause their jeers, truss and haulyards to be cut and unrove, and their vessels to be otherwise so disabled as to prevent their being immediately capable of making sail.

Among the American *prisoners* at *Jamaica* are 60 *impressed* seamen discharged from British vessels of war, having refused to fight against their country. Will the friends of the *man-stealer* say that these persons have been held by "mistake?"—will those who preach of the "*magnanimity*" of the enemy, give him credit for making "*prisoners of war*" of those who came into his clutches by compulsion, *before* the war *(on our side)* began?

The following is without parallel. It appears that the American *prisoners* are to be *hired out* like negroes, to assist in navigating the ships of the enemy. *Britain* seems to have lost all sense of honor and honesty, every day becoming more aptly fitted for "holy" alliance with the *savages* and *Algerines*, her present best friends—It is an *advertisement* from a *Jamaica* paper:

"*Port Royal, Nov.* 25, 1812.—Masters of vessels about to proceed to England with convoy, are informed that they may be supplied with a limited number of American seamen, (prisoners of war) to assist in navigating their vessels, *on the usual terms*, by applying to GEORGE MAUDE, AGENT.

In addition to the four gun boats, already in a considerable state of forwardness, at Erie, we understand capt. Dobbin has orders from the secretary of the navy to build two corvettes, to carry from 16 to 18 guns.

The famous privateer *Comet*, of 14 guns, capt. *Boyle*, passed through the blockading squadron in the night of the 17th instant, without knowing of the blockade of the *Chesapeake*, or being observed; and arrived safe at *Baltimore*, after a splendid cruise of nearly four months. For present information as well as for future reference, we make the following extracts at length from the log-book:

January 9, made Pernambuco—spoke a coaster from Pernambuco, who informed us of some English vessels to sail in a few days from there—11th spoke Portuguese brig Wasa, from St. Michaels to Pernambuco—14th, at 1, p. m. discovered four sail standing out of Pernambuco, laid by to give them an opportunity of getting off shore, and then to cut them off; at 3, p. m. they were upon a wind, standing S. E. and about six leagues from the land; bore up and made all sail in chase; at 5 we were coming up with them very fast; at 6 discovered one to be a very large man of war brig, called ali hands to quarters, loaded the guns with round and grape, cleared the deck, and got all ready for action; at 7 p. m. close to the chase, hoisted our colors and sheered close up to the man of war brig, who had hoisted Portuguese colors; he hailed me and said he would send his boat on board; accordingly I hove too and received his boat; the officer informed me that the brig was a Portuguese national vessel, mounting twenty 32's and 165 men, that the three others were English, for Europe, under his protection, and that I must not molest them; I informed him that I was an American cruizer, and insisted on his seeing my authority to capture English vessels, which he did; I then informed him that I would capture those vessels if I could, that we were upon the high seas, the common highway of all nations, that he had no right to protect them; that the high seas, of right, belonged to America as much as to any other power in the world, and that at all events (under those considerations) I was determined to exercise the authority I had, and capture those vessels if I could: he said he should be sorry if any thing disagreeable took place, that they were ordered to to protect them and should do so; I answered him that I should equally feel regret that any thing disagreeable should occur; that if it did he would be the aggressor, as I did not intend to fire on him first; that if he did attempt to oppose me or fire on me when trying to take those English vessels, we must try our respective strengths, as I was well prepared for such an event, and should not shrink from it; he then informed me those vessels were armed and very strong; I told him I valued their strength but little, and should very soon put it to the test; he then left me to go on board the man of war brig, to communicate our conversation, with a promise of again returning, which, however, he did not: finding he did not seem to return, I spoke the man of war immediately, and asked him if he intended sending his boat back; he said he would speak his convoy, and requested me to send my boat on board;—entertaining some suspicion of his motives for thus asking for my boat, I told him that I did not make a practice of sending my boat from my vessel after night, and should not do it now; I then again told him of my determination very distinctly, so that he should not misunderstand me; the English vessels were ahead of us, consisting of a ship of 14 guns, and two brigs of 10 guns each, making in all a force of 54 guns! I made sail immediately for them, came up with the ship (the three in fact were close together) hailed her and ordered them to back the main-top-sail; he gave little or no answer; having quick way at the time I shot ahead, but told him I should be alongside again in a few minutes, and if he did not obey my orders, I would pour a broadside into him; after a few minutes I tacked, the man of war close after me; this was about half past 8, p. m. I then ran alongside the ship, one of the brigs being close to her, and opened my broadside upon them both; we were all carrying a crowd of canvas, and I was from superior sailing frequently obliged to tack, and I should have profited much by it had the man of war not been so close; who now opened a heavy fire upon us with round and grape, which we returned; having now the whole force to contend with, I stuck as close as possible to the English vessels, they frequently separating to give the man of war a chance, and I as frequently poured whole broadsides into them, and at times at the man of war; about 11, p. m. the ship surrendered, being all cut to pieces and rendered unmanageable; directly after the brig Bowes, our present prize, surrendered; she was also very much disabled; I then proceeded to take possession of her, and as the boat was passing, the man of war gave us a broadside, and was near sinking the boat, which was obliged to return; I then began again at the man of war, who sheered off to some distance; I followed a little and then made the third surrender, she being also cut to pieces: I was now again proceeding to take possession of the Bowes, when I again spoke the ship, the captain of which I ordered to follow me, who informed me his ship was in a sinking condition, having many shot holes between wind and water, not a rope but what was cut away; however, for his own safety, he would, if possible, follow my orders; at half past 1, a. m. took possession of the Bowes and manned her out—after this the man of war fired a broadside into her and passed her; the moon was now down, and it became quite dark and squally, which caused us to separate, except the man of war, with whom we were frequently exchanging broadsides; at 2, a. m. he stood to the south; it being dark we were out of sight of the other brig and ship, which were in a south direction; I now thought it prudent to take care of the prize till day light, the captain of which informed me that the ship and other brig were loaded with wheat—at day light we were close to the prize, the man of war standing for us; I immediately hove about and stood for him, or rather for the ship and brig; he tacked likewise, and made signals for the convoy to make the first port—knowing the situation of the ship and brig, I determined not to take possession of them, but to watch their manœuvres—they both bore up before the wind for the land, in company with the man of war, which appeared also much damaged—I followed for some time, taking particular notice of them—It appeared to me that great exertions were made to keep the ship from sinking, which, with the brig, settled in the water; the man of war appeared at times to render them assistance—the ship was called the George of Liverpool, capt. Wilson; and the brig the Gambier, of Hull, capt. Smith—at 10, a. m. went in pursuit of the Bowes, and at meridian spoke her. I have since learned from several vessels which I boarded from Pernambuco, that the man of war brig was damaged very much, besides having her first lieutenant and five men killed, and a number wounded; amongst the latter was the captain, who had his thigh shot off, and has since died of his wound; the ship's masts scarcely lasted to carry her to Pernambuco; her cargo was nearly all damaged; she was dismantled and obliged to get new topsides put to her—the brig was nearly in the same situation, the greater part of her cargo being damaged, and it was with difficulty they kept her from sinking before they reached Pernambuco harbor."

Here follows in detail an account of the capture of the ship Adelphi, of Aberdeen, from Liverpool for Bahia, 361 tons, carrying eight 15 pounders, laden with salt and dry goods—of a chase by the famous British frigate Surprise, which was easily outsailed—of the ingenious manœuvres of captain *Boyle*, to obtain a supply of water at St. Bartholomews, the governor refusing him the privilege of supplying himself—with a narration of his excursions to and fro among the West India islands. The journal proceeds:

"On the 6th of Feb. at day light, discovered two brigs to leeward, the island of St. Johns bearing NNW. distant two leagues; made all sail in chase, and called all hands to quarters, discovered the nearest to be an armed brig; we coming up with her fast; at 6, she hoisted English colors, fired a gun, and hauled them down again; took possession of her immediately; she proved to be the brig Alexis, of Greenock, from Demarara, loaded with sugar, rum, cotton and coffee, mounting 10 guns; sent Mr. Ball and six men on board to take her to the U. States, and made all possible sail after the other: at 8 A. M. discovered a man of war brig, upon a wind standing to the S. E. apparently from St. Thomas; found out by the prisoners that they were part of a convoy of nine sail from Demerara, bound to St. Thomas; that the greater part of the convoy had got in in the night; that the man of war brig then in sight was the same that convoyed them, she was called the Swaggerer; at 9 A. M. hoisted our colors and prepared to give the brig we were in chace of, a broadside, when she hoisted her colors and gave us her whole broadside of great guns, which we instantly returned, and down came her colors; after she had struck, they cut away her topsail and jib, haulyards, &c. in addition to the damage we had done by our shot, which was very considerable; sent Mr. Cashell, 1st lieutenant, and some men to make sail and repair the rigging as quick as possible; took out the most of the prisoners with the boat I had kept belonging to the Alexis, and sent Mr. Gilpin, prizemaster, and seven men in the boat to relieve Mr. Cashell; the brig by this time had made sail, and I filled away with the Comet; the boat being at a little distance from us, ordered it alongside for the purpose of gaining the brig sooner, but unfortunately in getting alongside they sunk the boat and she was lost; fortunately no one was drowned; the man of war by this time had gained very much on us; I thought it imprudent to make any delay, and ordered Mr. Cashell to make the best of his way through between St. Johns and St. Thomas, as the only possible means of saving the brig from re-capture, and in the mean while I would with the Comet keep close to the man of war brig to divert his attention till he could escape. The brig captured was called the Dominica Packet of Liverpool, from Demarara to St. Thomas, loaded with rum, sugar, cotton and coffee, mounting 10 guns; I accordingly hove about and lay by to give the man of war brig an opportunity of approaching me, which he did to within gun shot; I soon discovered we were very superior in sailing; of course could perplex him as I pleased, by either approaching or running away

from him, as circumstances required; we kept him in play in this manner till meridian, when I found Mr. Cashell had got through the Passage, who I had ordered to steer to the north and I would endeavor, if possible, to fall in with him at meridian—made all sail upon a wind, for the purpose of going round St. Johns, and out of the passage between Tortola and St. Johns; the Swaggerer carrying all sail she could pack in chace of us; at 2 P. M. had dropped him full four miles to leeward; at the same time discovered a sail upon our weather bow, and shortly after could discover her to be a schooner coming before the wind; at 3 P. M. was close to her; fired several muskets at her, and she hove too; put Mr. Wild, prize-master, and six men on board, took out the prisoners, and ordered him through the passage between Tortola and St. Johns; she was the schooner Jane, from Demarara to St. Thomas, loaded with rum, sugar and coffee—the man of war brig carrying every thing in chace, though far to leeward."

PRIVATEERING.—The Paul Jones privateer has returned to New-York after a cruise of three months, having made nine prizes and taken 500 prisoners, without lossing a man, or receiving a shot!—Extracts from her log-book—"*Jan.* 7, captured ship Seaton, of 12 six pounders, laden with flour, from St. Salvador for Lisbon. *25th*, re-captured the American brig Little James. *Same day*, captured ship St. Martin's Planter, 12 guns, from Malta for London, richly laden. *Same day*, captured transport ship Canada, of 10 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, ransomed her after disarming the troops, for 3000£. sterling. *Same day*, captured ship Quebec, from London for Gibraltar, of 12 guns, and laden with 750 packages of dry goods. *Feb.* 2, captured sloop Pearl, of London, from St. Michael's, with fruit. *Same day*, captured brig Return, of London. *Same day*, captured brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed. *Same day*, captured brig London Packet, 6 guns. *A very active business.* The Paul Jones was often chased by the British cruisers.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 53.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by *permission*, spreads!"
British Naval Register.

366. Transport ship Canada, 12 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, captured by the Paul Jones and ransomed for £3,000 stlg. after disarming the men.

367. Brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed, captured by the same, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

368. Brig Three-Brothers, of Liverpool, from Malta, for that port; 12 guns, with a full cargo of sumac, *sulphur*, oil, &c. &c. valuable; sent into New-York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. ☞ The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been re-captured.

369. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, coppered, 4 guns, with gold dust, &c. worth $28,000—cargo taken out and vessel burnt, on the coast of Africa, by the Yankee privateer.

370. Ship Andelusia, 10 guns, 100 men (81 free blacks) sent into Savannah by ditto—worth $34,000.

371. Schooner George, cut out of Tradestown, (Africa) by ditto, part of the cargo taken out, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

372. Ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demarara for London, with a cargo of 400 hhds. sugar, 69 puncheons rum, 10 bales cotton, 300 bags and 36 casks coffee—sent into St. Mary's, by the privateer Hazard, of 3 small guns. The vessels having separated the prize was retaken by the British privateer Caledonia, of 6 guns and 50 men—two days after the Hazard fell in with and engaged both of them at once, (having only 28 men at quarters, a part of her crew being on board the ship, prisoners) and soon beat off the privateer and brought down the ship's colors a second time. The night coming on, enabled the privateer to escape. "*Rule Britannia.*"

373. Brig Harriot & Matilda, of eight 12 and 18 pounders—262 tons, from Liverpool for Pernambuco with an assorted cargo, and some dry goods, sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer. This vessel was formerly a *Danish* sloop of war, which the British *peaceably* captured in 1808.

374. The ship Nelson, a monstrous three-decked vessel, of 600 tons, with an immensely valuable cargo, bound for Jamaica, sent into New-Orleans by the Decatur. Also,

375. The huge ship Neptune, of like burthen, sent to the same place, by the Saratoga.

☞ These are probably the most valuable ships taken during the war. We have not yet received the desired particulars.

376. Ship ——, of 9 guns, sent into Newport, R. I. by ——.

377. Brig ——, of 12 guns, with an assorted cargo, from St. Michaels, sent into New-London, by the Dolphin, of Salem.

THE CHRONICLE.

Late accounts from Carthagena, (says a *Jamaica* paper) state the Independents have been very successful in their operations against the Royalists; they had marched against the Rio de la Hache and Maracaiboa, and it was supposed they would both easily fall; after which they intended to proceed to the reduction of Porto Bello.

BOSTON, *March* 16.—We understand a letter was yesterday received in town from New-Orleans stating that *Mexico had declared itself independent.*—May full success attend their glorious cause.

Flour at St. Bartholomews, $ 12, at Lisbon $ 11, at *Boston*, 12 *a* 13. These little notices afford reflections enough to fill a volume.

A French letter of marque ship of 500 tons, with a full cargo of very valuable dry goods, has arrived at New-York, from Bordeaux.

FAST WEAVING.—Advertisement from a Boston paper of the 13th inst. "Was wove in Boston in 43 hours, 123 1-2 yards of cotton drilling, wove with double gearing, (price for weaving ten cents per yard) under the superintendance of the subscriber,
PHILIP W. MILLER."

Mr. Crawford of Georgia, late president of the senate pro-tem. and a gentleman possessed of a bold and masculine mind, will go out as minister to France in the place of the late Joel Barlow, esq.

It is stated the emperor of the French will open the campaign against *Russia* with 500,000 men; for which the levies are now making.

OF THE DEDICATION.—The Dedication of the present number was not drawn up in consequence of its contents being particularly devoted to naval affairs, though it so happens that a very liberal notice is taken of them—but because *we* also, "in our own way," desired to show our respect for the tars of Columbia. In due time, other affairs will be noticed; particularly the late events at *Frenchtown*.

OF THE INDEX AND APPENDIX TO THE 3D VOLUME. We are laboring with all diligence to complete the promised *appendix* as soon as possible; until that is finished, the *Index* cannot issue. We hope to get them out in about 4 weeks, when the volume will be ready for binding.

IN THE PRESENT NUMBER we have indulged freely in detailing the "events of the war," collected from many private as well as public sources. So much detail, in several cases, appeared necessary to the future understanding of expected events in various quarters. The labor of such compilations can be estimated only by those who have made them—as carefully as I endeavor to do.